

SHERMAN IN PETERSBURG.

AS INTRODUCED BY MAHONE.
(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, October 29.—Senator Sherman spoke here tonight to a large audience, four-fifths of which were negroes. The paragon of the remaining seats were occupied by colored people, the negroes filling the stage and fringing the outskirts of the crowd.

Senator Sherman was introduced by General Mahone as the foremost statesman of the country, to whose warm heart and love for every State in the Union and for the whole country he would bear cordial testimony.

General Mahone introduced the distinguished gentleman from Ohio to a Virginia audience, and he wanted to know that they came here upon his invitation to address the reason and not the prejudice of the people, having the same right to speak here that they have at home. He bespoke for them a cordial greeting and respectful hearing.

Sherman was warmly greeted by the audience, and was escorted to an attentive hearing. He is not a speaker to arouse enthusiasm, being rather cold and delivery. His speech was above the calibre of the greater portion of his audience, who took the cue for applause from the better informed.

He opened with a denial that he had waved the bloody shirt in Ohio, but the burden of his remarks was the tariff. This was the Senator's first position in Virginia, and having carefully prepared himself for it, he must have felt disappointment in the character of his audience.

Mr. Sherman during his speech declared that he had been grossly misrepresented by the Virginia press and speakers, and by the Dispatch in particular. He said he did not come here as an invader of the State, but as a friend of the people's rights, feeling a deep interest in their welfare.

His speech was followed by General McKinley, of Ohio, in a discussion of national politics.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.
(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

NEWARK, N. J., October 29.—(General Sherman's death.) General Sherman died shortly after midnight last night from neuritis of the heart. He returned home about six weeks ago from his trip West with his family, and has been under the care of a physician for about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until yesterday, when he became worse.

General Sherman's summer home, erected after the war, was on the summit of Orange mountain, next to that of his father-in-law, General Marcy. The whole community was shocked by the news of his death. Flags are flying at half-mast, and the Grand Army Post has called a meeting to express their sorrow and offer a bodyguard for the funeral. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

General Sherman was an older in the Presbyterian Church. George Hinton McMillan was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1826, and entered West Point in 1846, graduating second in his class in 1849. He served in the Mexican war, and was successively promoted as first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel. He was in 1851-2 he was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware; in 1852-3 chief engineer in the Department of Texas; in 1853-4 engineer for the exploration and survey of the western division of the proposed Pacific railroad; and in 1854-5 he was on special service in collecting railroad statistics for the War Department. In 1855-6, having been made captain of artillery, he was member of the military commission to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission in 1857 to take the post of chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, of which he was chosen vice-president in 1858, and in 1860 he became president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad.

At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned as major-general of Ohio volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of Ohio. He was made major-general in the regular army May 14, 1861, and commanded in several engagements in Western Virginia. On July 22, the day after the Federal defeat at Bull Run, he was summoned to Washington, and was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac, and shortly after the Army of the Potomac. Upon the retirement of General Scott (November 1861) he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the United States, and was in the field in March, 1862, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned by the Confederates soon after. The Confederates, under General J. E. Johnston, made a stand at Williamsburg (May 31) long enough to enable their train to get off, and fell back towards Richmond.

McMillan reached the Chickahominy about May 20th, and opened the campaign against Richmond, which was brought to a close by the battle of Malvern Hill (July 1st). He then fell back to Harrison's landing, where he entrenched himself. General Halleck, having in the mean while been made general-in-chief, ordered McMillan (August 24th) to return with his whole army to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. General Lee almost simultaneously moved from Richmond to threaten the Federal position, and was placed in command of the Department of Virginia. The result was the defeat of Pope at Bull Run, August 29-30. Pope, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the forces at and about Washington, which was conferred upon McMillan.

The Confederates then made an invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, September 16-17.

McMillan was superseded in command by General Burnside. McMillan was directed to proceed to Trenton, N. J., there to await further orders, and took no further part in the war.

The Democratic National Convention held at Chicago August 21, 1864, nominated him for the presidency. He received only the twenty-one electoral votes of the States of Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey, the remaining 212 electoral votes admitted being cast for Abraham Lincoln.

Of the popular vote 2,225,025 is little more than 55 per cent, were cast for Lincoln, and 1,811,764 is little less than 45 per cent, for McMillan. The latter resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, November 8, 1864, took up his residence in New York and afterwards went to Europe. In 1868 he returned from Europe and took up his residence near Orange, N. J., and engaged in practice as an engineer. He was superintendent of the construction of the railway bridge over the Hudson river near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and superintendent of the New York and New Jersey bridge.

signed the latter order in 1872. After that time he was nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of New Jersey.

MOURNING ORDERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The President has ordered that the flags upon all the buildings of the executive departments be placed at half-mast until after the funeral of General McMillan.

Secretary Endicott this evening announced the death of General McMillan in a general order to the army.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CONDOLANCES.

The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McMillan to-day:

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1885.
Mrs. George B. McMillan, Orange, N. J.

I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how full are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
NEW YORK, October 29.—At General McMillan's office in this city only the mere news of his demise had been received. He had been failing for months past and had not visited the office in two weeks, though it was not expected that his illness would result fatally. He leaves a son and daughter, the former just completing his education. At noon the news spread throughout the city great sorrow was expressed at the General's death, and flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast.

THE CHURCH RENOVATION.

Thursday Night's Shooting—True Endowment of the Affair.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, October 29.—Miss Walters and Mrs. Goode, victims of last night's shooting here, are all past, and came originally from El Paso, Ill., where their parents reside.

They were visiting in St. Paul, Minn., where they were killed. It was burned out about a year ago, when they came here with excellent credentials. They have been living with L. S. Gillette, at the corner of Cortland and Hume streets, and that gentleman gives them an excellent character as being quiet, unobtrusive, very affectionate toward each other, and hard workers. Mrs. Goode separated from her husband about two years ago. Various motives are assigned for the crime by those who have been associated with her. She was associated with Burras and his victim during the past three years, but they are of too trivial a nature to be credited. They consist principally of petty quarrels which have taken place and ill-feeling which has always seemed to exist between the two. Burras came here before the women, and when they arrived with their credentials, Burras went to the manager and alleged to him that the papers were forged, and made aspersions upon the girls' characters. These remarks he repeated about the office until he was notified that he must stop talking or stop work. Last week a quarrel again sprang up through a severe reflection Burras cast upon Miss Walters while he was engaged in a dispute with another clerk. He was told that he must apologize, and as he refused to do so he was discharged last Tuesday evening. The motive for the crime apparently comes out with the old story of woman's scorn and jealousy, and was given to a reporter at the late interview with Mrs. Burras, the criminal's wife, who is a very pretty and charming woman. She had scarcely recovered from a severe illness. When the present shock came she was utterly prostrated, under the care of a physician, and almost unable to tell what she knew of the affair. She and her husband have been living in pleasantly furnished rooms in La Salle avenue. Mrs. Burras said the present trouble originated in St. Paul some two years ago, when she entered the Dun agency as a clerk. Previous to that time her husband had been paying marked attention to Miss Walters, and it was generally supposed that he intended to marry her. She transferred her attention to herself, however, when she entered the office, and thus excited the jealousy of Miss Walters, who, with her sister (Mrs. Goode) has been endeavoring to create trouble between her and Mr. Burras. She produced the following, which was sent to her anonymously a week or so ago:

"If you believe your husband is your husband and is true to you, you had better follow him home tonight, as he keeps a mistress and only keeps you to keep house for him."
(Signed) "A FRIEND."

"This letter I gave my husband," she continued, "and he immediately recognized the handwriting as Miss Walters'. He was in a position, he said, to swear positively that it was her writing, as he had worked with her so long and had seen so much of her handwriting." Mrs. Burras declared that this was the real cause of the shooting. The victims are both in a comatose condition, and it is asserted that neither can survive.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, October 29.—The Solicitor of the Department of Justice has given an opinion that men engaged on fishing vessels are legally entitled to treatment in marine hospitals, and Surgeon-General Hamilton will in a few days issue an order to medical officers of the marine hospital service to admit seamen of the class indicated in accordance with the Solicitor's opinion.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was shorter than usual. Postmaster-General Vilas the only absentee. The preparation of the annual report of the Cabinet officers was the only general question considered. The death of General McMillan was feebly alluded to by the President and members of the Cabinet.

It is definitely learned to-day that General McMillan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet; that he was tendered the Russian mission, and declined it because of business engagements; and that within the past twenty-four hours the President had just named him to an appointment as a member of the Civil-Service Commission.

The mail stage from San Angelo to Abilene, Tex., was stopped yesterday by two masked men and robbed of all the registered mail. This is the same stage that was halted and robbed a few weeks ago by a sixteen-year-old boy.

The post-offices at Middletown, Ohio, and Harper's Ferry, W. Va., were broken open by burglars last night and robbed of \$15 in each case.

STOLEN IN BARTFORD.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
HARTFORD, Ct., October 29.—A fire was discovered about 4:20 o'clock this morning in the saloon of Patrick Mayer, at New Hartford, and it spread rapidly, until eight buildings were destroyed. The loss, including the \$50,000 and \$60,000, only partially covered by insurance.

FORAKER WINDS UP

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

A Star Audience—Big Democratic Show—Mr. Foraker on the Senate.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., October 29.—Judge Foraker wound up his Virginia campaign here to-night in a grand affair as regarded the crowd that assembled to hear him. The colored band turned out and took part in the hour for the speaking, which took place at the Town Hall, but at the hour of the arrival of the Ohio statesman there were present about 125 persons, as near as could be counted. Of these, about 30 were whites.

Foraker said that no doubt there would have been a better turnout if the weather had not been so inclement. Although the rain was pouring in torrents, and had been all day, the Democrats across the street were holding the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign. Sounds of their cheers floated into the Republican meeting.

Judge Foraker began by defending himself against what he seemed to think were the unjust aspersions of the Democratic press, which said he had refused to stay away from his meeting. He made the same speech as reported hitherto, eulogizing Lee and Jackson and denying the reports of his northern speeches.

Across the street the Democrats were having an enthusiastic meeting. The pouring rain had not prevented them from filling the court-house to its full capacity. There were at this meeting four times as many people as a gathering of the Ohioans, but there was no brass band.

Foraker had declined a joint discussion with either Massey or Walker. The latter gentleman then spoke in the court-house. The Hon. H. S. Walker spoke an hour and a half and the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Massey, although very unwell, was on the stand and made a brief speech, in which he referred to the prospect of the campaign. He declared that in Southwest Virginia the Democrats would make gains. He had no fear that the State ticket would not be elected. He counseled the greatest vigilance as regarded the lower house of the Legislature.

"I have reason to believe," said Mr. Massey, "from what I have seen and heard, that there are two counties which Mahone is using great efforts to capture. These counties—Allegheny and Washington—are specially Democratic. There is a special reason for this. Allegheny and Washington have each three members of the Legislature, and in his fight for the Senate these are worth his while. He will place in these counties large appropriations of his sinews of war." Of Wise, Mr. Massey said: "He ridicules General Lee for being the nephew of his uncle. There is no pretense to say a man in this country who would be ashamed to be General Lee's nephew. And I will say more: If General Lee were living now he would not be ashamed to be the uncle of Fitzhugh Lee. Mr. Wise himself is the son of his father, but I believe that if Governor Wise were to return to this world now he would disown him."

Mr. Walker noticed Governor Foraker's denial of the accuracy of the reports of his speeches. He exhibited a copy of the Cincinnati *General-Gazette*, which he said was edited by Governor Foraker's personal friend, which contained the same reports.

Democratic Meeting in Hanover.
(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
HANOVER, Va., October 29.—Notwithstanding that this is the busy season, quite a crowd was out yesterday to hear Colonel W. R. Aylett and Hon. B. H. Cardwell. They spoke for two hours and ten minutes, making able and stirring speeches. I have never seen better attention paid to speakers in my life.

I see Mahone's bushwhackers are stirring around here now. We Democrats are on the lookout for all such and will checkmate them. Mark down old Hanover as sold.

Democratic Rally in Pittsylvania.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, October 29.—Pittsylvania county had a grand rally to-day at Chatham, where Whitehead and Daniel addressed a large crowd of Democrats in spite of a very bad weather. Colonel Aylett's Democratic card carried out in a body and made a big day of it. Daniel rebaptized Pittsylvania and christened it the Tenth Legion of Democracy.

Jerome Park Races.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, October 29.—The race today were run in a steady down-pour of rain at Jerome Park. An unfortunate accident occurred in the first race after the start. The thirteen horses engaged in the contest ran to the turn around the club-house, when Maggie J., with young Potter, slipped and fell. Brookwood, with Meaton, fell over him; the latter horse breaking his neck and dying instantly. Sam. Brown, and Witney, next went over. The crowd, which was very large, was greatly excited by the accident. There was great confusion for a few moments, till the horses and riders were extricated. There it was found that Potter had his leg broken in two places, and is not likely to recover.

First race—free handicap sweepstakes of \$25 each, with \$500 added, three-fourths of a mile. Thirteen horses started. Horner led around the clubhouse, when, after the accident, Chocot was got in lead, with Florence E. and Richmond close up. Florence E. won by half a length; Richmond second, Chocot third. Time, 1:18.

Second race—free handicap sweepstakes of two-year-olds, \$25 each, \$500 added, three-fourths of a mile—Bordelaise won; Anarchy second, Bimacade third. Time, 1:18.

Third race—free handicap sweepstakes, \$25 each, with \$500 added, one and one-eighth miles—Wallowater won; Greenfield second, Farewell third. Time, 2:01.

Fourth race—purse \$500, three-year-olds and upwards, selling race, one mile, nine started—Error won; Tony Foster second, Mary Hamilton third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race—handicap hurdle race, purse \$500, one mile and three-furlongs, over six hurdles—Sandalwood won by four lengths ahead of Bally, who was five lengths ahead of Quebec. Time, 2:42.

Strike of Switchmen.
(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, October 29.—At noon today the switchmen employed by the Chicago and North Western Railway at their city yards went out on a strike. The men declare that they are allowed only \$75 per month and their helpers \$65, and that no pay is given them for extra or Sunday work, while all other roads in the city pay their night guards \$75 and \$70 per month and credit them for all overtime.

Pardoned in One State to be Tried for Murder in Another.
(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
ST. LOUIS, October 29.—Henry Kallen, who has been confined in the Missouri penitentiary for some time past

for horse-stealing, recently made a confession to the effect that he was one of the men who attempted to rob a train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at Coledge, Kan., September 23, 1883, during which the conductor and engineer were killed. At the request of Governor Martin of Kansas, Governor Grinnell, of Missouri, has pardoned Kallen so that he may be tried and punished for the greater crime. The pardon was issued yesterday, and Kallen was taken to Kansas last night in charge of an officer from that State.

THE NATIONAL COIN.

The Director of the Mint's Report of the Year's Operations.
(By telegram to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The annual report of the Director of the Mint made public to-day, shows the value of gold deposited at the mints was \$56,748,752, of which \$5,854,677 consisted of repositments of gold deposits. Nearly \$32,000,000 consisted of domestic bullion, over \$11,000,000 of foreign bullion, and some \$800,000 of foreign coin. The value of silver deposited for bars and purchased for the coinage was \$38,082,292, of which \$1,292,441 were repositments of silver deposited and purchased. Over \$32,000,000 was classified at the mints as domestic production; \$200,000 was of foreign bullion, and \$1,000,000 of foreign coin. The total coinage value of gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints was \$94,830,976, amounting to \$7,955,157 in gold and \$87,875,819 in silver. The decline in the production of gold on the Pacific coast is shown by the continued falling off of deposits at the mint at San Francisco, the value of gold deposited at that institution having declined over \$8,000,000 since 1881. The total imports of gold bullion into the United States was \$5,849,237, all of which, with the exception of about \$1,000,000, was imported from the port of New York. The deposits of gold bullion classified as foreign at the mints were over \$11,000,000, from which it would appear that over \$2,000,000 worth of gold bullion had reached this country that was not entered at the custom-house. The imports of gold coin amounted to \$17,842,450, of which \$2,352,090 consisted of our own coin and \$14,490,360 of foreign coin. The imports of silver bullion amounted to \$4,536,384. The imports of silver coin amounted to \$12,143,792, which \$675,926 was our own coin. The exports of gold bullion amounted to only \$395,750, nearly all of which was in United States bars. Of silver bullion there was very large sum of \$20,422,924 was exported, only \$1,500,000 worth of which consisted of bars bearing the United States mints' or assay offices' stamp. From this it will be seen that about \$19,000,000 worth of silver bullion was exported to the foreign market, which the country found it wise to export by experts. The export of American gold coin amounted to \$2,345,805, and of foreign coin to \$5,736,333—a total of \$8,082,142. The exports of American silver coin amounted to \$1,211,627, \$1,073,150 of which consisted of trade dollars, and the export of foreign silver coin to \$12,000,012, some \$10,000,000 of the amount being exported at the port of San Francisco. The coinage executed at the mints during the year was \$60,424,851,125 silver, \$25,448,920 gold, \$85,873,045 total, \$85,873,045 total. The bars manufactured exceeded by some \$10,000,000 the value of those produced in the previous year. The total value of gold and silver exported for coinage was \$2,065,021, amounting to \$2,500,790 the previous year, showing a falling off in the demand for gold bars for export. The silver purchased for standard-dollar coinage during the year was \$24,212,412 standard ounces, costing \$22,747,460. The average price paid for silver during the year was \$1.095. The average London price was about \$1.09. The one-half seigniorage to the Government was some 18 per cent on the cost of the value of bullion. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year was \$1,355,278; of subsidiary silver, \$10,195, a total of \$11,550,476. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1885, amounted to \$22,339,280. The number of silver dollars distributed by the mints during the year was \$20,375,025. The number in circulation increased from \$29,704,913 on July 1, 1884, to \$45,275,710 on October 1, 1885. The amount in the Treasury increased during the same period from \$155,560,916 to \$155,560,916. The country on July 1, 1885, at \$29,704,913, of which \$24,000,000 consisted of gold and \$5,704,913 of silver.

The Saginaw Bridge Disaster.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
EAST SAGINAW, MICH., October 29.—It appears to-day that many of those reported missing last night, who were thought drowned in the bridge disaster, have been found. Besides the body found last night, two more boys are supposed to have been drowned. These are J. Sharpe and George Burnett. They were known to be on the bridge and are still missing. Men are busy along the river. An inquest was begun this morning.

Failure of a Heavy Gun Cast.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
BOSTON, October 29.—The casting of the 34-ton gun at the South Boston Iron-Works was a failure. The men hoped to pour the mould from the gun that, owing to a cooling coil, caused by the core having given away on one side during the process of casting, it cracked open, destroying the gun, which will have to be recast. The core-bolt will either be repaired or a new one will be made.

Presidential Appointments.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, October 29.—The President to-day appointed Frederick B. Winston, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Persia; William A. Mahoney to be collector of customs for the district of Fernandez, Fla.; and George A. Hassen to be surveyor of customs for the port of Memphis.

Postmasters Appointed.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, October 29.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed: Railroad Agency—Mrs. E. S. Tompkins, Mt. Pleasant, Ala.; S. Smith, Sand Ridge; Edward S. Johnson, Tuley; R. N. Anderson, Rockhill Depot; Mrs. E. H. Rolph, Sparta; John H. Floyd, Marionville, North Carolina; James R. Evans, Enterprise; Mrs. Laura E. Horne, Pittsburg.

Desperate and Determined Burglars.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
CARLEIGH, ENG., October 29.—One of the most daring robberies occurred last night in this vicinity. Netherly Hall, the residence of Sir Frederick Ulich Graham, was robbed of most of its valuables by a gang of burglars. One of the servants, being awakened by the noise of the burglars, hastened to the nearest police station to secure help.

GRANT'S RESTING PLACE.

QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

The Remains Not to be Moved from Riverside Park—Correspondence with Mrs. Grant on the Subject.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, October 29.—During several weeks past there has been some speculation in the minds of New Yorkers as to whether General Grant's body would remain here or be removed from the State. These doubts grew out of a recent statement by Hon. J. B. Chaffee to the effect that the family of General Grant resided in this city, and that Congress, at its next session, would take action on the matter. Professor T. T. Greener, secretary of the Monument Association, stated to-night that the matter had been definitely settled, as the following correspondence would show:

My Dear Mr. Grant: The Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association, which has the honor to be associated with the monument to your father, and to be entrusted with the memory of your distinguished husband, finds itself seriously hampered in its work, and to a great extent embarrassed by utterances which appear from time to time in the daily press, and purporting to come from your family. Our committee is much concerned in the reports quite indistinctly spread abroad and persistently reiterated, that on the assembling of Congress, a concerted effort, with the consent and approval of your family, would be made to have the body of General Grant removed to Washington for final sepulture. Our fund has already reached the generous sum of nearly \$80,000, and it will be \$100,000 soon, and it must be obvious that any doubt which has been put upon the desire of the family in regard to Riverside Park as a permanent tomb and site of the proposed national memorial, acts as a deterrent to those who would otherwise freely give. May I ask from you and your family a clear and emphatic expression of your wish and preference? May I add determination for the use of the Executive Committee?

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM B. GRACE,
Vice-President Grant Monument Association.

The following is Mrs. Grant's reply:
NEW YORK, October 29, 1885.
Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th came during my absence and was received on my return from Long Branch, Riverside, was selected by myself and my family as the burial-place of my husband, General Grant, first, because I believe New York is the proper place, second, it is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting-place often; third, I have believed and am now convinced that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place; and fourth, the offer of the park in New York was the first which I observed and unreservedly assented to, the only condition imposed by General Grant himself—namely, that I should have a place by his side.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JULIA D. GRANT.

To William B. Grace, Mayor of the City of New York.

Desperate Struggle to Save Life.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
LONDON, October 29.—Rev. Dr. D. A. ARKON, (Ohio, October 29)—Physician who has just returned from Peninsula, twelve miles northwest from here, report the wildest demonstrations in that town yesterday in an effort to save the life of Anson Pians, who was given morphine for quinine by a green boy in a drugstore of that place. Pians took from three to five grains of the drug. The entire populace turned out, and all day forty-one hundred men were engaged in running Pians up and down the streets, while women and children have followed, kicking and screaming to the execution. At 4 o'clock Pians began fighting the crowd, and several desperate struggles ensued. His condition is very critical.

Fired by Lightning.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
ANNAPOLIS, MD., October 29.—The dome of St. John's College, in this city, was struck and fired by lightning this evening, and owing to its extreme height burned fiercely for some time before water could be gotten up to it. The college stands upon a high elevation, and its dome is over one hundred feet from the ground. Luckily the fire was prevented from spreading to the lower floors, and the entire building was saved from destruction. The loss is not more than a few hundred dollars.

Sold Out and Closed.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
QUINCY, October 29.—The Riverside Wrester Factory has been obliged to discontinue the sale of American goods, owing to the want of a market for its goods in Canada. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment by the suspension, and there is an apparent loss of \$250,000 in capital. The city corporation is being urged to grant an annual bonus to the concern for five years in order that it can resume operations, and the Government will be asked to increase the duty on worsted goods.

Shor His Companion While Gunning.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
LANCASTER, Pa., October 29.—While gunning near Adamsport this morning James Haller, a young man of that place, was shot in the head and killed by Clayton Bucher, a companion. When discovered Bucher was lying by the side of his dead companion in a dead faint. The shooting was accidental.

Russia Grumbling.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
LONDON, October 29.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg to-day state that the Russian Cabinet officials allege that Austria and Serbia are intriguing for territorial aggrandizement detrimental to Russian interests in the Balkan peninsula. Their information must have been received from what they consider reliable sources, as Russia has for the past few days been secretly busy with a view of being prepared at any moment, should the contingency arise, to assert her claims in the Balkan States.

Quarrelling Over a Big Cotton-Eng.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
PARIS, October 29.—Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed at once to Guinea to protect the French interests in that country. The dispute growing out of the rival claims of France and Portugal to certain sections of Guinea has reached a crisis, and serious events are feared.

GRANT'S RESTING PLACE.

QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

The Remains Not to be Moved from Riverside Park—Correspondence with Mrs. Grant on the Subject.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, October 29.—During several weeks past there has been some speculation in the minds of New Yorkers as to whether General Grant's body would remain here or be removed from the State. These doubts grew out of a recent statement by Hon. J. B. Chaffee to the effect that the family of General Grant resided in this city, and that Congress, at its next session, would take action on the matter. Professor T. T. Greener, secretary of the Monument Association, stated to-night that the matter had been definitely settled, as the following correspondence would show:

My Dear Mr. Grant: The Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association, which has the honor to be associated with the monument to your father, and to be entrusted with the memory of your distinguished husband, finds itself seriously hampered in its work, and to a great extent embarrassed by utterances which appear from time to time in the daily press, and purporting to come from your family. Our committee is much concerned in the reports quite indistinctly spread abroad and persistently reiterated, that on the assembling of Congress, a concerted effort, with the consent and approval of your family, would be made to have the body of General Grant removed to Washington for final sepulture. Our fund has already reached the generous sum of nearly \$80,000, and it will be \$100,000 soon, and it must be obvious that any doubt which has been put upon the desire of the family in regard to Riverside Park as a permanent tomb and site of the proposed national memorial, acts as a deterrent to those who would otherwise freely give. May I ask from you and your family a clear and emphatic expression of your wish and preference? May I add determination for the use of the Executive Committee?

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM B. GRACE,
Vice-President Grant Monument Association.

The following is Mrs. Grant's reply:
NEW YORK, October 29, 1885.
Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th came during my absence and was received on my return from Long Branch, Riverside, was selected by myself and my family as the burial-place of my husband, General Grant, first, because I believe New York is the proper place, second, it is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting-place often; third, I have believed and am now convinced that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place; and fourth, the offer of the park in New York was the first which I observed and unreservedly assented to, the only condition imposed by General Grant himself—namely, that I should have a place by his side.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JULIA D. GRANT.

To William B. Grace, Mayor of the City of New York.

Desperate Struggle to Save Life.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)